

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1827.

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$2 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE N. Y. MORNING COURIER.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

The Republicans of the United States, the citizens who aided our country as counsellors and legislators in the second war for independence, and the gallant individuals who presented their breasts to the bayonets of the nation's foes, will, no doubt, rejoice at the cheering prospect there is, that the Republican Candidate for the Presidency will be elected by an overwhelming majority. From the best data to be obtained, from information derived from numerous sources and from highly respectable individuals, we venture to say, the result of the next Election will not differ five votes from the following statement.

In order that our readers may understand the whole ground, we recapitulate the votes given at the last Presidential Election, viz.

	Clay	Adams	Johnson	Doobol
Maine	0	9	0	0
New-Hampshire	0	8	0	0
Massachusetts	0	15	0	0
Rhode-Island	0	4	0	0
Connecticut	0	8	0	0
Vermont	0	7	0	0
New-York	1	26	5	4
New-Jersey	8	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	28	0	0	0
Delaware	0	1	2	0
Maryland	7	3	1	0
Virginia	0	0	24	0
North-Carolina	15	0	0	0
South-Carolina	11	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	9	0
Kentucky	0	0	14	10
Tennessee	11	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	16	0
Louisiana	3	2	0	0
Mississippi	3	0	0	0
Indiana	5	0	0	0
Illinois	2	1	0	0
Alabama	5	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0
Total	99	84	41	37

N. B. Gen. Jackson will have Eight certain votes over the Constitutional majority.

New York will give at least 24, perhaps more, for Gen. Jackson; but we will place the vote thus:

Jackson 18—Adams 13
We place the doubtful vote in Maryland, simply that our opponents may have something in their misfortunes to be pleased with.

The vote of one district in Kentucky is recorded above as doubtful. The chances are, however, three to one that this district will go with the rest of the State.

Votes estimated as above, 139

New Jersey, 8 votes, too doubtful to be estimated—probably for Jackson.

Ohio, 16 votes—Jackson beat Adams 6500 votes in the last election, and came within 500 of beating Clay; still the state is too doubtful to be estimated.

The votes will consequently stand thus:

For Gen. Jackson, - - - 163
For Mr. Adams, - - - 74

New Jersey, and Ohio, doubtful, - - - 24—98

Leaving a majority in favor of Gen. J. of 65

In the last election Mr. Adams received but 4 votes in all the States (except New England) where the Electors were chosen by the PEOPLE, to wit: Maryland 3; and Illinois 1.

The following was the whole number of votes polled for Jackson and Adams in the U. States:

Jackson,	150,000
Adams,	98,183

Majority for Jackson, 51,817

To those few but respectable individuals, who have from some cause or other, or no cause at all, seceded from the Republican party, and abandoned those principles by which that party has ever been governed, we will give in the spirit of good feeling, the following advice: Return to your old quarters, and you will be received by your old friends and companions, as fellow laborers and fellow coun-

sellors in the noble work of preserving and perpetuating our Republican Institutions.

To those individuals, who consider it one of the greatest calamities to belong to a minority; and who vote, invariably, with what they call the "Huzza Side," we tender the following information: Gen. Jackson, if Heaven preserves his life, will be elected President of the United States, at the approaching Election.

NEW-YORK CANALS, &c.

A traveller in the interior of the state of New-York, in speaking of the Great Canal, the flourishing towns, &c. makes the following mention of the town of Lockport, the site of which was a wilderness seven years since:

What distinguishes this place from others in its vicinity, and draws to it so many visitors, is the cut of the canal through the mountain ridge, being the last, or nearly the last work to complete this stupendous enterprise. The excavations through the solid rock, extend three miles in length, forty feet wide, and thirty deep. Added to this enormous undertaking, are the five locks, united at the eastern termination of this ridge, by which the boats from Lake Erie, are lowered sixty feet into the broad basin below. There are also, five other corresponding locks, on a parallel with those first mentioned, and cemented into one solid block, which serve to lift the boats from the basin, to the summit level, at the same time the others are descending. The effect and majesty of this scene, are beyond all description, and more especially in the evening, when by the aid of the lamps brilliantly lighted, you see a line of boats rising sixty feet into the air as if by magic, while others sink into a dark abyss beneath. When viewing this part of the canal, we are astonished with the reflection, we are amazed with the considerations of what may be accomplished by human means! One interesting fact should not be forgotten in this place.—Lockport is forty miles from Lake Erie, where the water is first let into the canal; this being the highest point, and a supply of water is received from this inexhaustible source, for nearly one third the whole extent of the canal. The surplus water at Lockport, has recently been sold for \$20,000, for manufacturing and mechanical purposes; and when thus used it drops into the basin below, and serves to push on the boats again to their destined harbours.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.

The papers in the interior of New-York, describe a most remarkable phenomenon, as having been witnessed on the 26th ult. The Rome (Oneida county) Republican, contains the following remarks on the phenomenon:

The horizon in this vicinity, exhibited last evening, a grand and beautiful appearance. The aurora borealis on this and the preceding evening had attracted attention by its unusual brilliancy, but at 10 o'clock an increased light drew out several of our citizens who awoke others to behold the beautiful phenomena.

The sky was clear and cloudless, the air calm and cold; a splendid arc of light appeared, not brilliant, but varying, resembling that of an illuminated fleecy cloud; it extended from east to west, was of no great altitude, and occupied a space apparently four times the width of a rainbow. When first observed it was nearly vertical, a few points north; it moved gradually southward, and when last observed by the writer, was at an angle of about 50 degrees. It is said to have continued about 4 hours more or less bright, exhibiting at times all the colors of the rainbow. At 12 o'clock other parts of the horizon became occasionally bright, and figures as of men, animals and trees were portrayed with much effect. Similar phenomena were said to have been seen previous to the revolutionary war; but it had never fallen to the lot of the writer to witness so singular and beautiful an exhibition.

The Albany Gazette thus describes the appearance of this phenomenon:

At 10 o'clock on Monday evening the Aurora Borealis was very conspicuous, and our curiosity was excited by a bright semicircle of light that was seen to extend over the luminous quarter of the heavens. In a short time this bright streak became detached from the contiguous light, and in a distinct rainbow like arc, moved rapidly south, until the centre of it passed about 25 degrees beyond our zenith. The two extremities moved in exact correspondence along the horizon east and west, apparently at right angles with the magnetic meridian.

After it passed our zenith, it became sensibly more faint, beginning first to fade at the eastern extremity. The phenomenon remained visible about 1 1/2 hours. It gave sufficient light to throw a shadow of objects on the ground, and illuminated

the landscape as much as the moon in her first quarter. The arc was most narrow, regular, defined and luminous when it was nearly over our heads. During all the time it remained in view, there was a distinct undulatory motion from east to west, seen along the arc, that appeared like light clouds or smoke driven swiftly by the wind.

A phenomenon similar to the present is described by Parry, in his third voyage. Parry's latitude at the time of this operation was 58 1/2 north. The passage of this meteor across our zenith, and its beautiful exhibition in the southern hemisphere, excited much surprise and enquiry. It was also seen very brightly on Sunday night, and it has been frequent for three or four weeks past. The temperature of Monday evening was 58; at half past 5 on Tuesday morning, 52.

AFRICA.

The Rev. Mr. Ashmun, the Superintendent of the U. States African Colony at Liberia, in Africa in one of his communications to the Society in this country, remarks: "I think it nearly capable of demonstration, that the African tribes may be civilized without expulsion from their chosen settlements and villages, and without that fearful diminution which has, from causes which do not exist here, as in regard to the Indians of America, accompanied the march of civilization in this hemisphere."

An excursion of one of our people into the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to a discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this District of Africa, never till within a few months, even conjectured by myself. The same individual is now absent on a second journey: the particulars of both, I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next conveyance. In the mean time, it may not be without interest to observe, that we are situated within fifty leagues of a country, in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal, where extensive tracts of land are cleared and enclosed; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants; where the Arabic is used as a written language to the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached in the current notions of the age to the people of Guinea."

DECAYED TEETH.

A French Dentist by the name of Piory, has published a long Essay on this subject, wherein he asserts, that a carious speck on a tooth exerts a highly deleterious influence, not only on the interior parts of the mouth, but on the stomach, alimentary canal, liver and other abdominal viscera, the eyes producing ophthalmia, and on the whole nervous system. He contends, therefore, that such a tooth ought to be immediately extracted, "even if it does not produce pain."

Mr. Abernathy, in his Surgical Lectures, condemns the practice of extracting carious teeth, and declares that nothing short of disease in the fang, socket, jaw, or gum, will justify such an operation; and Dr. Reece declares his belief, that "the sound teeth are kept healthy by a carious tooth."

Another gentleman, equally at enmity with carious teeth and the process of extracting them, comes forward and asserts that neither of the above principles is correct, and that the only sound dental philosophy must be built on the old maxim, *medicatus salus est*. He therefore has invented an instrument by which the offending tooth may be smoothly cut off on a level with the gum. This operation he recommends when the diseased tooth becomes painful, and denounces with equal severity, the simple wight who submits to this unnecessary, painful, and hazardous operation.

All for Love!—The New Haven (Connecticut) Register, of the 1st inst. says:

A young man from the neighborhood of Boston, a labourer in this city, who had talked much of love, took opium on Saturday night last, and died in a few hours afterwards, notwithstanding the best medical exertions were used. He called his name James A. Skinner.

While it lasts, nothing in the whole range of mental poison corrodes like party spirit. It seems, by some demoniacal magic, to change our very being; it flames the lifeblood itself, and penetrates the wholesome system of the patient, who knows not himself while under its influence.

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of Land, a good portion of which is first rate land in the country. On the premises there are a good country dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables, and all necessary out-houses. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, known as Long's Mills, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHARD W. LONG.

Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 701

For Sale, or Rent,

MY House and Lot in the town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other business. The house is a two-story building, with a good dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.

January 8, 1826. 44

House and Lot for Sale,

OR RENT.
THE subscriber offers for Sale, or Rent, the house and Lot in the town of Lexington, N. C. formerly owned and occupied by John P. Mabry: the lot is large, and has on it a convenient two-story dwelling house, containing nine comfortable rooms; with a good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Ice-House, Stables, &c. The Garden is not inferior to any in the place. The lot has on it a good Well, and is convenient to a very excellent spring. The property may be had on very accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing, or renting, are invited to view the premises.

JOHN H. BENLEY.

August 23d, 1827. 682

Public Sale

WILL be exposed at public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, the Plantation on which the subscriber now lives,—situated in the lower end of Fredell county, containing 400 acres, about 80 or 90 of which are cleared. The land is of good quality, the buildings comfortable, and the plantation in excellent repair.

Also, on the same day, several likely Negroes, all the live stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. One thousand or twelve hundred bushels of Corn, a quantity of Wheat, Oats, and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. Attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by

ROBERT BREVARD.

Sept. 17th, 1827. 483

Hugh McKnight's Estate.

A person indebted to the estate of Hugh McKnight, late of Fredell county, dec. are requested to settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the estate of said McKnight, will present them, duly and legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be pleaded in bar.

JAMES SLOAN, Adm. of

Hugh McKnight, dec.

Fredell county, N. C. 25th August, 1827.

N. B. A sale of sundry personal property of said dec'd. (consisting of live Stock of various kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c. &c.) will take place at the late dwelling of said dec'd. on the 20th Sept. 1827.

Committed to the Jail

OF Rowan county, N. C., a Negro Man, JOHN, who says he belongs to Thomas Aliwine, of Newbury District, S. C. and that he left his owner in July last. He is about 35 years old, black, thick lips, common size, very lean, and has a scar over his right eye. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, Jailor.

Salisbury, August 18, 1827. 76

To Jailers.

PETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received.

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

Notice.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Rutherford county, on the 19th June last, a negro man who says his name is DICK; he is about 26 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, strong built, black complexion, full-set whiskers, and stutters considerably in speaking. He says he belongs to Daniel Caldwell, of Newberry District, S. C. The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. DICKERSON, Jailor.

Rutherford county, N. C. Aug. 2d, 1827.

Salisbury RACES.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, and continue three days.

First day: Jacky Club purse, two mile heats; free for any horse, mare, or gelding.

Second day: Mile heats; free for any thing, except the winning horse on the preceding day.

Third day: The Proprietor's purse, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing, and owned in Rowan county.

Horses to be entered for the 1st and 2d day's races, before sunset the preceding evening.

A B.ILL will be given on Friday evening, the 19th.

EDW. YARBROUGH, Proprietor.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1827. 483

Regimental Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Salisbury, 15th September, 1827. THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 63d Regt. N. C. Militia, will assemble in the town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 1st of October, proximo, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform, with side-arms, prepared for drill and instruction in military tactics.

And on the next day, Tuesday, the 2d of October, commandants of companies are required to appear at the court-house in said town, at 9 o'clock, A. M. with the effective force of their respective commands, equipped according to law, and each man furnished with five cartridges of powder, for Regimental Muster and Review. Commandants of companies will be careful to make their returns to the Colonel, on one of the two days above-mentioned.

Commandants of Regiments in the 7th Brigade, will bear in mind, that, by a general order of Brig. Gen. George L. Davidson, dated 10th of this month, (the 10th of September) they are required to make this year's returns to Col. William H. Keen, the senior Colonel of the Brigade; the returns to be directed to Head-Quarters, Salisbury, N. C. By order of Col. Wm. H. Keen.

281 RUFUS REED, Adj.

Company Orders.

THE Salisbury Light Infantry Blues are required to assemble at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 29th Sept. for drill and exercise—circumstances rendering it inconvenient to meet at the stated time.

By order of Capt. LEWIS.

Sept. 7. JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'y.

For Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 26th inst. I shall offer for sale, on the premises, about 80 acres of Land, lying in the east square of this Town, within half a mile of the Court-House. About 22 acres are covered with a beautiful growth of tall straight timber; 20 acres are productive meadow, and the balance has been cleared and cultivated for many years; and being very level, may be easily improved, and kept fertile.

Terms: cash, or notes negotiable in the Bank.

JOHN BEARD, Senr.

Salisbury, Sept. 5th, 1827. 381

Committed to the Jail

OF Wicks county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackmen, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below a charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.

CHARLES FIELDS, Jailor.

May 31st, 1827. 65

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827:

Ex. Snow vs. William Snow; Petition for divorce.

It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germantown on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly.

3mth THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, Ck.

North-Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July term, 1827. Petition of James Robinson and others, against Samuel Robinson, administrator of William Spencer.

It appearing to the court, that John Spencer, one of the distributees mentioned in said petition, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said John to appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house, in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, to make himself plaintiff or defendant to said petition, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and be heard ex parte as to him.

Test: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JULY sessions, 1827. William Smith vs. Lawson H. Alexander, Adm. of Will. Parks, dec.

Justice's judgment levied on hand. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec. is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Ezra Parks, that unless he appears at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there plead or demur, judgment will be rendered ex parte as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.

6mth DANIEL COLEMAN, Ck.

Sheriffs' Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office:

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

FROM THE HARRISON REGISTER.

The people of North Carolina have for some years past evinced a disposition to facilitate the means of commercial intercourse, both foreign and domestic. It is an object in which they have felt themselves interested, that no small sums have been already expended for its accomplishment. The rivers Yadkin, Cape Fear, Neuse, Tar and Roanoke, all witness, by the works commenced, and the moneys disbursed, that such a wish has been alive in the public mind; and so well known are the many other attestations of it, that to be particular in their enumeration is unnecessary. It is practical proof that they have been deeply sensible of the disadvantages of their situation, and they have been watchful of the methods practicable for their removal. If there have been dissenting minds, it was not because the object was not deemed most important to our individual and national prosperity, but that they could not think the time yet arrived, when our strength was competent to the attainment of our wishes. Unhappily whatever may have been the cause, a vast proportion of our enterprises for internal improvement have proved either partially or totally abortive. Had it been uniformly otherwise; had the plans adopted been invariably successful, there is every reason to believe that by this time, public spirit would have been a conspicuous distinction in the people of this State, as it has been in other parts of our country. But when, after making provision for an undertaking here, and another there, it was presently found that they utterly failed of their objects, what was to be expected but that even their earnest friends would be damped and disheartened. A sequence of limited opportunities and resources, had been with difficulty procured, instead of answering their purposes, were expended ineffectually, and that the works begun with sanguine hopes and promises, soon terminated in little or nothing.

To every people, flourishing as their condition and resources may be, it is ever of moment to the most rapid progress of their prosperity, that their treasury be judiciously directed, and efficaciously applied; but to a people like ourselves, who have to contend with many difficulties both by sea and land, from the very nature of our country, as well as the sparseness of our population, it is quite essential that the funds raised by taxation or voluntary contribution, be not wasted or lavished in ineffectual operations. Whatever these funds may be, if they be not sufficient for large and extensive undertakings, there are possibly others to which they will be competent, or they should be augmented and economized with care till a reasonable assurance is attained that they will complete some public enterprise, which shall continue afterwards to give unequivocal proofs of its value to the amount of the expenditure.

If it be said that in regard to public works, this cannot be the case, and that they are not reducible to such certainty as this, the position is denied and is untenable. Fact has shown, and it is continually proving, that public works can be calculated with sufficient precision, both as to the means of carrying them on, and the expense necessary. Even the great western Canal of New York differed but little in the actual expenditure from the estimated cost. But the difference was found ultimately to be, in its costing less than the sum previously calculated. With such a mistake we may well suppose the people were not likely to be dissatisfied. When they engage in an enterprise, they have a right to know from the perfect honesty and ability of their agents and representatives, how much money will be sufficient, in what time it must be raised, and what are to be the advantages, that they may choose freely and with a sound discretion, whether they will engage in it or not.

It is too common for architects and engineers to act upon the principle that the people ought not to be informed at first, of all the amount of expense and all the difficulties of a public undertaking, lest they be deterred by an apprehension that they are insurmountable. Such men tell us that it is best, if possible, to exhibit calculations somewhat less in the result than may be requisite, that the people being once induced to commence and continue till the work is two thirds or three fourths advanced towards its accomplishment, they will be under the necessity of supplying the rest, that what has been already expended may not be wholly lost. This differs little, if anything, from absolute knavery, though such as practice it may plead, that it is deceiving men for their own good. In the end, the consequence is totally the reverse. It is so far from tending to the public good, that it is pernicious in the extreme; it threatens to extinguish that generous public spirit which it is of the utmost consequence should exist in the bosoms of every people. When they have been two or three times thus deceived, they feel the imposition to be an abuse of their confidence, and an insult to

their understanding, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to avert the consequences of their indignation, in a total dereliction of all attempts at public improvement. They adopt the maxim in elections, that men of information and ability are dangerous men, and that they ought not to be chosen because they have too much sense. If it be good sense in a public agent, whether he be a member of the House of Commons, a Senator, a Commissioner or an Engineer, to hurry into action without information first obtained; if it be good sense in any one of these to recommend and begin an enterprise without taking the pains to obtain full and satisfactory and certain knowledge of its nature, means, and expense; in short, if it be good sense for an agent of the people, after becoming fully informed, to deceive his constituents into measures, by artfully concealing from them a part of the difficulty and expense, and by magnifying the advantages beyond all reality, because being thus deceived they may engage in it, whereas if they knew the whole truth they would not, then the rule upon which the people sometimes come to act in elections is a correct rule. It shows their wisdom in the appointment of public functionaries; a wisdom far superior to any which such Commissioners, Senators, Commissioners, or Engineers, have any pretensions to claim. A man of such sense as has been just now described, ought to be shunned, and not to be trusted. In reality, however, this is so far from good sense in an agent or a representative, that it is directly the contrary. In a popular government, like ours, it is the object of representation to secure knowledge, ability, and honesty; and whatever some may think, or wish, or persuade, the last of the three, the people will and should require, above all others. To attempt deception with a view to being long successful is not sense, but the greatest folly. If all public officers, representatives, men of talent and opportunity, were united in the purpose, to make it appear conspicuously, that no undertaking should ever receive their concurrence or aid without satisfactory evidence, not only to themselves, but the great body of the people, that it was at once useful in a high degree, and practicable without oppression; in short, if a perfect and unreserved honesty were the obvious and governing character of men who hold places of profit or trust, there is no danger that the people would not come to understand by good sense, a union of integrity, information, ability, the greatest usefulness of the public. And they will admit, that in this union is all the safety they will ask in the man who is to act for them in legislation and in the application of the public money.

It is the intention of the writer of these remarks and such others as may hereafter appear with the same signature, to be directed in all his researches and expositions, by the principle here laid down, in its utmost simplicity, and in all its fullness. To whatever charge he may be exposed, he is determined that the charge of insincerity, duplicity, or sinister concealment of truth, shall never be correctly capable of being alleged. It is his wish as much as possible to substantiate every opinion and every assertion by fact and unquestionable authority. These he estimates above all other means of establishing valuable truth. He will advance no theory which is not built upon them, without giving warning to the reader, that he may be aware of it, so as to be upon his guard and to think for himself, as it is indeed hoped he will not fail in all instances to do according to the nature of the case. The writer would solicit in return a spirit of candor, and invite to a full and dispassionate consideration of the means by which our prosperity as a State may be most effectually promoted. To all propositions for the general welfare, objections and difficulties will doubtless occur. Interest will suggest some, ambition others, and others still occur from the real merits of the subject. But the correctness and wisdom of our patriotism will be seen, not in holding up every objection as an insuperable obstacle to a whole plan, but in contriving by united counsels, how difficulties may be removed, and thus a whole may be combined at last, as free from imperfections as possible. If we would arrive at the greatest good of our country, personal or local interests must not be too strenuously consulted, ambition must not be narrow and selfish, but enlightened and well directed, and all our efforts and researches must be faithfully and intently turned upon the discovery and establishment of the truth. Could the people of North Carolina, could her governor, magistrates, legislators and officers, all concur upon these principles, who can doubt that from that moment she would begin to grow conspicuous in individual happiness, and in strength and prosperity as a State.

CARLTON.

September 1st, 1837.

CONFESSON of the Murderer STRANG.

The confession of Jesse Strang, an account of whose trial and execution at Albany, for murdering John Whipple, our readers have seen in our columns, has been published in a pamphlet of 35 pages, octavo. It was taken down by C. Pep-

per, Esq. one of Strang's counsel, at the request of Strang's father. At the execution of Strang, he confirmed the truth of this confession, holding it in his hand while standing upon the gallows, a few minutes before his death. It will surprise no one, that the fully implicates the wretched Mrs. Whipple in the murder of her husband. She first made amorous advances, first proposed elopement, but could not obtain, without the knowledge of her husband, sufficient money—she first suggested the idea of murder, and proposed various methods.

One was for Strang to go and work on the Canal, and get some of the Irishmen to kill Mr. Whipple; another was, to take a pistol, an ax, or a club, and waylay him about fifty rods from the house; another was, to hire somebody to kill him. Letters were written anonymously to different persons, offering a reward of \$300, the money to be found in the Post Office, for the murder of Whipple. These letters were the joint production of Mrs. Whipple and Strang; but they do not appear to have been sent; another method proposed and tried, was by poison. Three times, at Mrs. Whipple's request, Strang purchased arsenic, which Mrs. Whipple administered to her husband, first in his tea, and afterwards in flower of sulphur, but without effect in one instance, and with slight effect in the other. Mrs. Whipple had prepared for a third experiment, but no opportunity for it offered. Finally, Mrs. Whipple proposed to Strang, to shoot the object of their infernal machinations through the window, with one of Mr. Whipple's pistols. Strang replied, that with a pistol, he should be as likely to kill any one else as Mr. Whipple. She then asked him what he could shoot with, and he replied, a rifle. A rifle was procured, Mrs. Whipple furnishing the money, and examining it in the early part of the day. She also furnished powder, and supplying two panes of glass for Strang to make his "experiment" in firing through the glass, and required him to describe the place of his "experiment," in order that she might come there, "when she returned from Church." It was in consequence of Mrs. Whipple's doubts, "whether the ball would find its way," that induced Strang to institute his experiments. Finally, Mrs. Whipple put into his hand, the ball with which the rifle was charged for the murder, saying, "I have taken the last ball he had left for you to shoot him with." She provided him with a pair of socks, so that he might walk without noise, and rolled up the curtain of the window where Whipple was sitting. Thus instigated, aided, abetted and equipped, Strang perpetrated the murder.

In conclusion, he expresses penitence and a religious hope; declares himself pleased that he was not admitted as a witness against Mrs. Whipple, and that she was acquitted; and he exhorts her to repentance. It happened in the attempt to poison Whipple with the sulphur, that after taking it himself, he gave, either from accident or suspicion, some to his young son, and to Mrs. Whipple. She did not dare to refuse, but took what was offered, and then turned and spit it from her mouth; but she permitted her child to take it; declaring afterwards to Strang, that she preferred that he should be killed rather than herself detected.

The following lines, taken from a Boston paper, are appended to the confession of Strang's confession:

TO MRS. WHIPPLE.

Thou art a lost one—weep, aye, weep,
For none should weep for thee;
Thy sleep will be a fitful sleep,
One of deep agony.
And when thou wak'st, thou wilt wake
To horrors which the guilty shake.
Crime—black, unhallowed, uncaused crime,
Steeps with its guilt thy brow;
The lava, from the mount of Time,
Scalds in its course, thee now.
Wake, beautiful one, and strive to be
Worthy thine angel symmetry.
Go—shed thy tears upon that grave,
Which on thy husband presses,
Reflect upon that love he gave,
Then t'at thy raven tress.
Kneel then I pray to one who died,
To save thy soul of passion's pride.
Repentance may in after years
Redeem thy soul from sin;
An ocean of a sinner's tears
Must wash thee pure again.
Haste, guilty one, to that bright stream
Lift up by heaven's redeeming gleam.

Villany.—The Court House in Potosi, Missouri, was broken open the night of the 23rd of June, and all the papers belonging to the Court were carried a short distance and burnt to ashes. The Court was obliged to adjourn although there were upwards of one hundred suits upon the docket. Two persons have been committed to jail on suspicion.

A person in Massachusetts, perceiving the good effect of Dr. Chambers' remedy for drunkenness, has invented one to cure the habit of tobacco chewing. We heartily wish it success.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

Very late and important News from England.

At a late hour last night we received by the ship *United States*, Capt. Wilson, Liverpool papers to the 15th, and London to the 14th ult. inclusive. The most important intelligence is the *Death of Mr. Canning*, which event took place on the 8th, and is thus announced in the Liverpool Advertiser of the 14th:

"Since our last the country has sustained a most severe and unlooked for calamity in the death of Mr. Canning. On Wednesday morning last, this distinguished statesman paid the debt of nature, having sunk in a few days under a violent inflammatory disease. Mr. Canning's constitution had been gradually, and of late, rapidly undermined by frequent attacks of illness, aggravated by incessant application to public business, and the extreme pressure of toil and anxiety which his recent elevation entailed upon him."

Lord Goderich had been fixed upon by his Majesty as the new Prime Minister, which appointment would give an assurance that the cabinet would undergo no material change.

Mr. Huskisson is spoken of for the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Canning's funeral was to take place on the 16th in Westminster Abbey, and to be strictly private.

By the aid of telegraphic communication, Mr. Canning's death was known in Paris 10 hours after it had taken place.

The London Sun says that the King's choice of Lord Goderich as his first minister has given great and general satisfaction. Lord G. is at present employed in making arrangements consequent upon his elevation.

The Traveller observes that whatever subordinate changes may be effected by the removal of Lord G. to the rank of Premier, the spirit of the government will be unchanged.

By an Order in Council, all commercial privileges hitherto granted to other powers are extended to Russia.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 10th July describe the Greeks to be, as heretofore, divided among themselves. Their affairs seemed in no very promising state, but on the other hand, the Turks seemed incapable of following up their recent successes with effect.

The king wrote with his own hand an order to bestow the vacant appointment of Commissioner of Customs on Mr. C's private secretary, "as a mark of respect for Mr. Canning's memory."

Mr. C's constitution, it is stated, was too delicate, and his disposition too restless to bear up against his constant "siege of troubles." He had been afflicted for several years with malaises showing a diseased state of the alimentary canal, and his habits of living were not calculated to counteract them. He caught a violent cold at the funeral of the Duke of York, which increased them; and his constitution was "breaking up" when he was Premier. He suffered most from the lumbago, and took another cold in returning from attending the King at Windsor, on the 30th July, which brought on a fit of this disorder. Since he entered the Premiership, all his ailments have gone on increasing, until he was carried off by a confirmed, though lingering inflammation of the intestines.

The body of Mr. Canning is frightfully attenuated. He is so greatly changed, that those who were most intimately acquainted with his person would not now recognize it.

Sir Matthew Tierney and Dr. Holland were present with Mr. Canning when the right Hon. gentleman breathed his last.

It is stated that Mr. Canning, in one of the intervals when pain was less acute, and he could address himself to those near him, expressed a fervent hope that His Majesty would adhere to the line of policy now adopted, and which has been found so advantageous and honorable to the country. And it is added, that special messengers were sent to the King at Windsor, to communicate the wishes of his noble minded and talented minister.

Globe.

The first step taken by his Majesty, after the death of Mr. Canning, may be regarded as eminent for its kindness to the memory of the deceased. We allude to his sending for Lord Goderich and Mr. Sturges Bourne, with a view to the new arrangement of the ministry; the former of them, that colleague whom Mr. Canning had placed next to himself, as leader in the House of Lords; the latter, the oldest personal friend of Mr. Canning in the Cabinet.

Mr. Canning has died in the zenith of his fame. His name will be handed down to future generations; and remote posterity will regard him as one of the most gifted statesmen and most brilliant orators of the present age.

Portugal.—It appears by the Lisbon Gazette to the 30th ult. that there has been an extraordinary popular movement at Lisbon, which continued through several days, but unattended by the violence which commonly attaches to tumultuous proceedings, where the mob attempt to act for themselves in opposition to the constituted authorities of a state. On the 24th, in consequence of its being under-

stood that Gen. Saldanha had been dismissed, strong symptoms of discontent were manifested by the populace. They however limited the expression of their feelings to shouts of "Long live the King, the Charter, and Gen. Saldanha!" On the preceding day the Conde de Ponte had been appointed Minister of War, and Secretary of State, ad interim.

Greece.—The trials of this ill-fated country appear to be far from having terminated. Accounts received in London from Smyrna to 3d July state, that Ibrahim Pacha was at Patras, receiving the submission of the Northern districts of the Morea. General Church, who had lost all credit with the Greeks, was at Egina, without men or money. All the Greek captains in the Acropolis had accused Fabvier to the Government, which was at Potosi (Poros). The governor pretends he was compelled to sign the capitulation at the mouth of the pistol. It is said Church gave orders for the surrender of the Acropolis before he left the continent, and there was a general outcry against him. Troubles had broken out in several islands—Milo, Naxos, Syra, Santerino. It was said Cochrane had fled from before Alexandria, on the approach of the Pacha's fleet.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A London paper, of 19th July, mentions the receipt of letters from Madrid, which say that couriers have arrived at the English and French Embassies, with copies of a Convention said to be concluded between England and France, and acceded to by the other Great Powers. The following are said to be the principal conditions of this treaty:

"1. England and France guarantee the constitutional system in Portugal.

"2. The English troops to be withdrawn; but, to render it impossible for any faction to take the Government by surprise, and overthrow it, a brigade of 2,500, with its complement of artillery, will remain at Lisbon, and occupy the fort of Belem.

"3. The French to evacuate Cadiz and Barcelona, but may preserve garrisons in Figuera and Pampeluna.

"4. With regard to what is due by Spain to France for the expense which may be occasioned to the latter by the occupation from April, 1823, until the French troops leave the Spanish territory, the two Powers shall agree between themselves as to the amount of the sum and the mode of payment, and also as to the securities which Spain shall give for the liquidation of the debt."

It is hinted, as might be expected, that the Spanish Government is by no means disposed to assent to this treaty; and it is even said that the Cabinet of Madrid encourages insurrectionary movements in the provinces, with the view of throwing obstacles in the way of any arrangement of the above description.

EXPORTS OF ENGLAND.

A document has been prepared at the office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, of Great Britain, showing the quantities of articles imported and entered for home consumption, for the years 1790 and 1826, distinguishing the amount in each year.

"The wine imported at the two periods was nearly the same, being in 1790, 5,778,068 gallons; in 1826, 5,310,677 gallons. The same may be said of brandy. The number of gallons imported in 1790 was 1,485,513; in 1826, 1,412,231. Under the head of butter, we find a great increase. There were imported in 1790, 545 cwt.; in 1826, 201,708 cwt. The increase in the amount of coffee imported, and entered for home consumption, is immense. In 1790, the amount was only 973 110lbs.; in 1825, it was no less than 12,728,227lbs. In wool, the total import seems to have risen from about 42,000,000lb. to nearly 180,000,000lb.; the returns being—of cotton wool, in 1790, 39,603,451lb.; in 1826, 139,999,646lb.—Sheep's wool, in 1790, 3,126,497lb.; in 1826, 17,836,193lb. The increase in the consumption of coffee is in no way to be accounted for by a decline in the use of tea, as the imports of tea at the two periods were—tea, 1790, 16,898,867lb.; 1826, 25,238,074lb. The imports of sugar were nearly double in 1826 what they were in 1790; and while those of wine and brandy are found to have remained nearly what they were 36 years ago, the quantity of rum entered for home consumption (exclusive of over proof) has advanced from 1,540,529 gallons, to 3,417,394. The difference in the imports of silk is great, being as follows:—Silk, raw and waste, in 1790, 449,151lb.; in 1826, 1,963,377lb."

An English Journal says, "the experiment of the censorship in France is bold, but its success is very doubtful." We shall be surprised if France remains easy under it, and if that country does not yet make a struggle with some effect, against the blind policy of the Court. The Bourbons are unteachable in the science of constitutional government.

The patronage of the East India Company Directors is worth half a million sterling annually. Each Director may appoint to the value of £23,500 (about \$100,000.)

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 23, 1827.

The Synod of North-Carolina will meet in this place, on Wednesday evening, the 3d of October.

The communication on the subject of Webster's Dictionary, shall appear in our next.

We would call the attention of our readers to an article in this week's paper, on the subject of Internal Improvement in North-Carolina, taken from the Raleigh Register, and which is the first of a series of numbers, written by one of the most eminent literary men of the state.

Foreign News.—Among the foreign news in this week's paper, our readers will find the important and melancholy details of the death of George Canning, the Prime Minister of England. Although the policy of Mr. Canning's Government (for, to all intents and purposes, he was the ruler of the British Empire, the King's supremacy being merely nominal) was avowedly hostile to the vital interests of our country, still we cannot, as reverencing splendid talents, but feel a melancholy regret at the mortal exit of one who, by his peerless and mighty intellect, so totally eclipsed all his contemporaries. The line of policy marked out by Mr. Canning, it appears, will be that which will govern his successor; so that the advantages or disadvantages to us, in a national point of view, consequent on the death of that talented individual, may be unimportant.

In relation to the Greeks and Turks, we find a long document in the papers, in the shape of a manifesto, from the Turkish government at Constantinople, which was delivered to the British, French, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian ministers, resident there. In this manifesto, the Porte protests against the interference of those powers in its efforts to quell the rebellion in its Greek provinces. It now remains to be seen whether those powers will interpose in behalf of their Christian brethren in Greece, as promised in their treaty on the subject. On their determination, depends the salvation or destruction of the Greek nation.

Printed Woollens.—An establishment has just gone into operation at Bloomfield, New-Jersey, for printing woollen goods, in imitation of the borders of Cashmere shawls. Specimens of the goods printed at this establishment have been exhibited in the city of New-York; they are found to be as bright in color, and as handsomely executed in every respect, as the imported article. It must be gratifying to every American, whose heart palpitates with patriotic emotions, to hear of the success of new-tried branches of industry in his country; and it cannot but be an additional gratification, to know, that these new sources of wealth and independence to the nation, are starting into existence, and will be sustained, independent of that hot-bed policy which a certain class of politicians are striving to force upon the people of the United States, in spite of its onerous tendency, and their earnest remonstrances. The proprietor of the establishment above alluded to, says he does not want any protective duties! This declaration of a practical manufacturer, will outweigh all the fine-spun arguments which were last winter, and will, in all probability be next, doled out in Congress on the subject.

Gold.—We have been shown a specimen of Gold, which was found in Burke county, in this state, about eight miles from Morganton. It is in small particles; and has the appearance of having been, when in a state of fusion, thrown into water. The experiments made at this mine, have not, as yet, been sufficiently extensive, to warrant a calculation as to its productiveness. We believe this is the first discovery of gold in Burke county.

Maple Sugar.—From Passamaquoddy to Pensacola, (says the New-York Enquirer) there is not a breathing being out of swaddling clothes, who is not perfectly familiar with the process of making sugar from the maple tree.

[You are most egregiously in error, Major Noah: For, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, east of the Blue Ridge, there's not "one breathing being" (in or out of swaddling clothes) among five hundred, who ever saw a sugar maple tree;—it don't grow here. Such sibs may, perhaps, be told with effect, on suitable occasions; but it seems that even the veteran jester Noah, does not always know when to tell a lie to advantage.]

We are advised from Lincoln county, that the notorious *Jo. Weir*, who had been taken to Surry superior court for trial, (which, however, was postponed) and who made his escape from the guard on his return to Lincoln, was retaken on the 11th inst. by Mr. Jacob Shuford, and Capt. Election Conner. Very diligent search had been made for Weir, without success; but Messrs. Conner and Shuford suspecting a person in the neighborhood was harboring the notorious offender, they examined the barn, and found Weir on the hay-loft: he was taken without resistance, and is now safely lodged in jail again. This is the second time Weir has made his escape from custody; but from the active vigilance of the officers and people of Lincoln, it is not probable he will be enabled again to give them the slip.

Shocking Brutality!—A correspondent in Montgomery county, informs us, under date of 17th instant, that a Mrs. Hannah M. Car-sis, while squatting down in an indigo patch, cutting that plant, was barbarously shot at,—one shot passing through her nose and right cheek, two others through the back part of her head, one in her right breast, lodging under her arm, and one in her left hip: there were thirteen shot-holes in her handkerchief and about her head. She survived at the date of our information. Although she did not see the person who shot her, she suspected her husband, and charged him with being the perpetrator of the brutal deed; upon which he was apprehended, and committed to jail.

At the Superior Court held in Hillsboro, week before last, Judge Strange presiding, David Hobbs was tried for killing John Cheek, in July last,—convicted of manslaughter, and branded in the hand, pursuant to the sentence of court.

A man by the name of Willis Anderson, having murdered a Mr. Gerard Arnold, in Alexandria, District of Columbia, the President of the U. S. has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of Anderson.

We have no desire to bandy blackguardism with the editor of the Charlotte paper, for it is an inglorious warfare to get into conflict with such an antagonist: If you signally vanquish him in the field of argument, like the Paddy's wife, he "won't stay whipp'd!"—but, termagant like, will pugnauciously continue to "argue the topic" as long as his tongue will do its office. He can afflict his readers if he pleases, with such intolerable gibberish as encumbers the editorial columns of his paper of last week; but we have a higher respect for the taste of ours, than to suppose they will relish such mawkish matter.

At the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, it appeared that the number of presbyteries was 89; of ministers of the gospel 1214; of licentiates 218; of candidates for the gospel ministry 229; of churches 1887; of additions to the full communion of the church during the last year 12,931; of persons now in the full communion 135,283; of adults baptized during the last year 2965, and of infants baptised in the same time 10,228; making a total of 13,195 cases of baptism. Increase of ordained ministers since the last year 87, notwithstanding the loss of 17 by death. In the same time the increase of licentiates has been 31; of candidates 25; of churches reported 68; of persons now in full communion of the Presbyterian church 7793; of baptisms, 344. The number added to the full communion of the church in 1826 was 12,171, and the increase in the additions of this year is 767.

Sickness.—The *Tarboro' (N. C.)* paper, of the 15th inst. says: We regret to state, that many of the inhabitants of this place and vicinity are suffering under the debilitating effects of bilious fevers, some of which appear under a typhus character, and often terminate fatally in a few days—within a week, two of the white and two of the black population of this place, have been consigned to premature graves. We understand that it is also very sickly in the adjoining counties.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Cape Fear Recorder gives the following list of arrivals in that port for one year, ending on the 31st August ult.

Ships,	3
Brigs,	174
Schooners,	204
Sloops,	45

	426
From foreign ports,	112
From ports within the U. S.	307

"SIGNS," &c.

On the 8th January next a Democratic Convention is to be held in Harrisburg to form an electoral ticket, and, on Tuesday last, meetings were held in all the wards in Philadelphia for the election of delegates who are to choose the members to the Convention. The Presidential Question was made the test at these elections, and in all the fifteen wards, the triumph of Jackson men was complete; the Administration men were unable to elect a delegate in a single ward, although great exertions were used, both before and at the elections. Finding the current irresistible, they were compelled to yield. Even in Alderman Binn's ward, with all the exertions of his friends, he and his party were defeated by more than three to one. Resolutions were adopted in all the wards expressing confidence in the talents, integrity and patriotism of Gen. Jackson, and instructing their delegates to vote for no representative who is not in favor of his election.

Delaware.—A letter from Smyrna, dated Sept. 1st, says:

"We are determined that John Quincy Adams shall not have the votes of Delaware—and we are further determined to send a Jackson representative to Congress. The old General is gaining ground here daily, and particularly in the lower part of the state.

New Jersey.—A letter from Hunterdon County of the 3d states, that a meeting of about 1500 persons was held on the 2d. The only test of the Presidential Question was in the vote for Council, there being but two candidates for the office; one, Mr. Maxwell, friendly to General Jackson; the other, Mr. Stevenson, a supporter of Adams and Clay. Mr. Stevenson had long served in Council, and as a Judge and Justice, and a Scrivener; and being a very popular man, received a number of Jackson votes; but upon counting the ballots, which was not finished till near midnight, Mr. Maxwell had 1200 votes, and Mr. Stevenson 220. Majority 980.

Louisiana.—In a late election for Aldermen in the 5th and 6th wards in New-Orleans, Isaac T. Preston was elected over M. Lafitte 144 to 84—and Col. White, over Mr. Parker, 104 to 28.—Preston and White were voted for as Jackson men, and their opponents as Adams men.

GOOD RESOLUTION.

At a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, held at M'Wensville in Northumberland Co. Ky. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we will, through the whole contest for the Presidential Chair, disapprove of any vulgar, harsh and unbecoming epithets, or language used, either in relation to our candidate or the candidate of the administration party—believing that such things tend to inflame the public mind unnecessarily—and have an injurious effect upon the morals of our country."

To the surviving Officers of the Revolution.

Gentlemen: Your just claim for some remuneration for half pay, as promised by Congress in 1780, and unfairly commuted in 1782 after the preliminary articles of peace were signed, the war in effect at an end, and the required service performed, was before Congress at their last session and not finally acted on. It is the advice of some members of Congress, that they be furnished with the number of the officers on Continental Establishment, now living, and the rank they held at the peace of 1783. This is now doing in Kentucky and some other states; and it is desirable that it should be general: I therefore respectfully propose, that each report himself on or before the first of November next, to the Marshal of their respective State.

One of the Survivors.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

Col. David Brearley, U. S. Agent for the emigrating Creek Indians, left the seat of Government on Wednesday, on his return to Georgia, whence he will, as soon as practicable, set out for the Arkansas country, with that portion of the Creek nation that shall have consented to remove. The country which has been selected by Colonel B. and the exploring party of Creeks, for the emigrants, is a portion of the territory purchased from the Osages, on the Arkansas river, West of the Arkansas Territory, and is represented as a delightful and fertile region.

Knowledge is Wealth.—In a neighbouring county, a few days since, a man sold his horse to a stranger and received \$45 in Jersey city bills. Had he been a subscriber for either of the newspapers printed under his nose he would have learnt from it, in season, that this bank had broke. He has since subscribed, and paid in advance like a man.

Philadelphia Pap.

Every man has a right to choose a name for his children, but we doubt whether a father is justified in giving his son so ineffably absurd an appellation as James Richard Napoleon Bonaparte Peter Winslow—the son of a shoemaker in Maine. We recollect a father proposing to name his son, Thomas Jefferson Madison Robinson Rowlandson Richardson, to which a friend recommended the addition of Hog pen, Board-fence, and Woodpile.

Leather.—At a sale of 15,000 sides of sole leather in New-York the oak tanned leather brought from 2 to 3 cents per pound more than the hemlock tanned; the former sold from 21 to 25 1-4 cents, the latter from 13 to 22 1-2 cents.

A large bird called the Condor of South America that has been exhibited for some time past in Philadelphia was lately sold for eleven hundred dollars.

The Methodists.—It was stated by the Rev. Samuel Dunn, Wesleyan Minister of this town, when preaching in the Methodist Chapel, North Shields, on Sunday week, that since the late Rev. John Wesley first commenced preaching, (which he did as a missionary in North America about ninety years ago,) the christian body, called Wesleyan Methodists, had increased to the large number of 600,000 members in church fellowship, in connexion with whom were nearly 2,500 itinerant, and 10,000 local preachers.

English paper.

Mr. FOX and Mr. CANNING.

Some curious coincidences mark the latter days of Mr. Fox and Mr. Canning. About the middle of June, 1806, a few months after having formed an Administration of which he was the head, Mr. Fox made his last appearance in Parliament. In August he was with difficulty removed to the villa of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, where, after undergoing sundry operations, he soon afterwards breathed his last, aged 57 years and some months. He was buried in a vault in Westminster Abbey, near the remains of his great rival—Pitt.

At the latter end of June, 1827, also a few months after having been appointed the head of the Administration, Mr. Canning made his last appearance in Parliament. Illness assuming a still more serious aspect, (he had not been well since the Duke of York's funeral, and his agitations were increased on becoming Premier,) Mr. Canning was invited by the Duke of Devonshire to reside at the villa, Chiswick, in the hope that the change of air might renovate his health. He also there underwent several operations; but soon afterwards breathed his last—about Mr. Fox's age, dying, it is mentioned, in the same room in which Mr. Fox expired. It is said that Mr. Canning will be buried near the vaults of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox—namely, in the aisle of Westminster Abbey, formed by the great western door.

London paper.

A french paper gives the following details with respect to the rapidity of the communications by means of the Telegraph: At Paris, news arrives from Lisse (60 leagues,) in 2 minutes; from Calais (68 leagues,) 4 min. 5 sec.; Toulon, 13 min. 50 sec.; Bayonne, 14 min.; Brest (150 leagues,) 6 min. 5 sec.; Strazbourg (120 leagues,) 5 min. 32 seconds.

An action has been brought at London against the brig *Betsey*, for running down a smack. The *Betsey* is the same vessel which, 137 years ago, brought King William the Third from Holland to England.

A merchant in London, several years ago, ordered a hackney coachman to wait till his return from on board a vessel. It sailed with the merchant to the West Indies and back, during which period Jarvy (the driver) charged for waiting, and recovered the amount.

An account of an extraordinary case of suicide is given in a paper published at Popayan, South America. A woman 48 years of age, had for a long time conceived a design of burning herself alive, and all her family being asleep, she entered an oven which was heated for the purpose of baking bread, and was immediately consumed.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13.—Apple brandy, 32 to 35; Peach do. 35 to 40; Bacon, 9 a 10; Haggling, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18, COTTON, 900 to 925; Corn, 50 a 55; Flour, 4 a 4 1/2; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 30 a 32 1/2; Wheat new, 75 per bushel.

Observer.

Charleston, September 15.—Cotton, upland, 9 a 10 1/2; whiskey, 35 to 40; apple brandy, 35 a 36; beeswax, 27 a 28; bacon, 7 to 8 1/2; bagging, 23 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 44 a 45; Turkeys Island none; sugar, brown, 9 1/2 to 10; Coffee, 14 to 16; molasses, 32 a 34; black pepper, 16 a 16 1/2; corn, 55 a 58; flour 5 1/2 to 6.

Exchange on England—10 a 11 per cent. prem.; on France, 51. 25c. to 5f. 30c.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 44 to 5 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent. discount.

Camden, Sept. 15.—Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; corn, 50 a 55; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5 to 5 1/2; wheat, 81 to 88 cents; peach brandy 50 to 55; apple do. 35 to 40; bacon 124 to 14; beef 6 to 7.

Journal.

Married.

In Iredell county, on Tuesday, the 23d ult. by Abner F. Caldwell, Esq. Mr. Miles Dobbins to Miss Fanny Campbell. Also, Mr. Geo. H. Snow to Miss Tirza McConnell. And Mr. Thomas Evans to Miss Polly Mason.

DIED.

In the town of Fayetteville, on the 31st ult. Mr. John B. Moss, of Randolph county, in the 25th year of his age. Also, in Cumberland county, a short time since, Mr. Duncan Wright, a native of Scotland, aged 103 years! Also, on the 21st ult. at his residence in Richmond county, William P. Leake, Esq.

In this county, on the 13th inst. very suddenly, Mr. Lawrence Trexler, aged about 70 years. Also, in this county, on the 9th inst. Mr. Michael Preler, upwards of 60 years of age.

On the 19th ult. at the Pilot Mountain in this state, James Coleman, Esq. of Wadesboro', aged 32 years.

In Surry county, in this state, on the 11th ult. Col. Joseph Williams, sen. in the 80th year of his age. He was a staunch Whig and Officer in the Revolution.

In Lincoln, on the 15th inst. Mr. Silas McBee, of a short but severe attack of the fever.

White Flint WHEAT.

THE New-York *White Flint Wheat*, which makes Flour preferable to any other I ever tried, is more productive of the land, and less subject to waste in shelling out at harvest, can be had (perhaps 150 bushels) of the subscriber, at one dollar per bushel.

JOSEPH KERR.

Renoir County, Sept. 19, 1827. 4284

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the tables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17, 1827. 81

Private Entertainment. EDWARD YARBRO'

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that, his lease of the Mansion Hotel having expired, he has removed to the large and commodious House owned by his mother, and formerly occupied by her as a House of Entertainment, on Main street, a few doors east of the Court House; where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders, in a style which he feels assured will give general satisfaction. He invites his acquaintances, as well as strangers, to call on him: every attention which he and his family can bestow, will be most cheerfully extended to them.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 24, 1827.

4th Division N. C. Militia.

IN consequence of the indisposition of Maj. Gen. McLeary, the Division will not be reviewed by him this fall, as contemplated. Commandants of Regiments, will order their Regimental Muster at such times as may best suit the convenience of their commands. (This notice will be taken as a general answer to the inquiries made of the undersigned, in relation to the expected Review.)

PHILO WHITE, Aid de Camp.

Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1827. 182

TAKE NOTICE.

JAMES IRWIN, offers for sale, on easy terms, a delightful situation adjoining the Town of Statesville, Iredell county; containing one hundred and forty four acres of Land, convenient Buildings of every kind, plenty of good water and timber, a good young orchard, and a good Cotton Gin and Screw, all new. For further particulars, apply to Alexander Huggins, or J. H. Woodward, on the premises.

ALEX. HUGGINS, Agent.

J. H. WOODWARD, 383

Sept. 17th 1827.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from my plantation in Cabarrus county, on the 6th of August last, a *Negro Man* named J. M. who having been charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to kill Hugh McDonald, his overseer, was examined before Justices of the Peace, and ordered by them under guard, from whence he broke loose and made his escape. Jim is about 5 years old, yellow complexioned, rather pleasing countenance, but a down cast look, a little below the ordinary stature, is well known in this county, and about Wadesboro', Anson county, where it is thought he may be lurking at this time. The above reward will be given for Jim, if delivered to me in this county; or \$50, if secured in any jail in the state, and information given so that I get him.

SAMUEL HARRIS.

Cabarrus co'y. Sept. 10, 1827. 5182

The Fayetteville Journal will please publish the above 3 weeks, and forward account to Mr. Harris, Cowan's Store, Cabarrus county, North Carolina.

Tailoring.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, and people at large, he has opened a Shop in the Town of Morganton, on the north-west corner of the Square; where he is always ready to accommodate all gentlemen in any garment they may want made, in the latest fashions, and in a style inferior to none in this state. The fashions will be regularly attended to, and nothing on his part, or on the part of funds, shall be wanting, that will enable him to meet the approbation of those who may think proper to call on him. He hopes, by pursuing a judicious course, and punctuality in all his dealings, he will not only merit but receive a liberal patronage from the people. He feels responsible for any bad fit, or any failure in the execution of any garment he may make. All gentlemen from a distance, by taking their own measure, with inches, or leaving their measure with the subscriber, can at any time have any garment made to order. As times are hard, a credit will be given to those that are considered good. He would return his unfeigned thanks to the people of Morganton and its vicinity, for their liberal encouragement.

WILLIAM C. BEVENS.

Morganton, Sept. 1st, 1827. 18

For Sale or Exchange.

A SOUTH AMERICAN J. H. K. quick to correct mares, and a getter of good foals, six years old. He will be sold very low for cash, or will be exchanged for a superior Saddle Horse, or for a *bred mare*. The owner of him lives in town, and has no farm. Inquire of the Editor of the American Farmer.

Baltimore, Sept. 11, 1827. 1w

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county. SPRING term, 1-27: David Beatty vs. Alexander Huggins and others; In Equity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joel Huggins and Brevard Huggins, defendants in this suit, are inhabitants of another state beyond the reach of the process of this court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Joel Huggins and Brevard Huggins appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file their answers to the bill of complaint, the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Test: JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. E.

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a **WHOLESALE** **Grocery and Commission Business**, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a **Commission Business**, being provided with good **Ware Houses**, for the storage of **COTTON**; a safe, substantial, and well built **Boat** for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of **GROCERIES**; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTON & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 754f

Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robt & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1. 1827. 97

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a **Book Binding** in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of **Binding**.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th. 1827. 60

Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.

THE subscriber offers his services to the citizens of Salisbury, in the above line; and hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Carriages and signs of every description painted and varnished; Sign and Ornamental painting neatly executed; new and old chairs, picture frames, &c. painted and regilded; sideboards, and bureaus, cleaned and varnished to look equal to new; inside of houses painted according to order.

Orders for any of the above work, left at Mr. Slaughter's, will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

NAPIER WILSON.

September 1st, 1827. 74f

Doct. J. W. Hilliard,

BEGET leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of **FRESH MEDICINE**, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen.

August 27, 1827. 78

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. (yesterday) two negro men, **EDMUND** and **KING**. Edmund is a small fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of rather yellow complexion, a little bow legged, and about 35 years of age. This fellow I purchased of Gen. Bethel, four or five years ago. King is also a small fellow, rather taller than Edmund, quite black, with a scar on some part of his face. He is about 25 years of age, and was formerly owned by Mr. James Morrison, of Rocky River. They took with them clothing of different descriptions, so that it is unnecessary to describe those they wore away. I will give Twenty Dollars reward for apprehending the said fellows; or Ten Dollars for either (provided they are delivered to me, on Sugar Creek, nine miles south of Charlotte,) exclusive of all travelling expenses; or for committing them to jail, any where within this State, so that I get them again. **STEPHEN FOX.**

Sept. 13, 1827. 3182

To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide to him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

Salisbury, July, 1827. **PHILO WHITE.**

The Sunday School.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Group after group are gathering.—Such as prest Once to their Saviour's arms, and gently laid Their cherub heads upon his shielding breast, Though sterner souls the fond approach forbade;

Group after group glide on with noiseless tread, And round Jehovah's sacred altar meet, Where holy thoughts in infant hearts are bred, And holy words their ruby lips repeat, Oft in a chastened glance with modulation sweet.

Yet some there are upon whose childish brows Woe poverty hath done the work of care; Look up ye sad ones!—'tis your Father's house, Beneath whose consecrated dome you are; More gorgeous robes ye see, and trapping rare, And watch the gaudier forms that gaily move And deem, perchance, mistaken as ye are The "coat of many colours" proves his love, Whose signs is in the heart and whose reward above.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM. TO THE EDITOR.

Permit a giddy, trifling girl, For once to fill your poet's corner; She cares not how the critics snarl, Or beaux or macaronies scorn her; She longs to print her lines to see; Oblige her, (sure you can't refuse it,) And, if you find her out, your foe Shall be—no kiss man—if you choose it. R.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Extract from Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon.

The external appearance of Napoleon was not imposing at the first glance, his stature being only five feet six inches English. His person, thin in youth, and somewhat corpulent in age, was rather delicate than robust in outward appearance, but it in the mould most capable of enduring privation and fatigue. He rode ungracefully, and without the command of his horse, which distinguished a perfect cavalier, so that he showed to disadvantage when riding beside such a horseman as Murat. But he was fearless, sat firm in his seat, rode with rapidity, and was capable of enduring the exercise for a longer time than most men. We have already mentioned his indifference to the quality of his food, and his power of enduring abstinence. A morsel of food and a flask of wine hung at his saddle bow used in his earlier campaigns, to support him for days. In his latter wars, he used a carriage more frequently; not, as has been surmised, from any particular illness, but from feeling in a frame so constantly in exercise, the premature effects of age.

The countenance of Napoleon is familiar to almost every one from description, and the portraits which are found every where. The dark-brown hair bore little marks of the attentions of the toilette. The shape of the countenance approached more than is usual in the human race, to a square. His eyes were gray, and full of expression, the pupils rather large, and the eyebrows not very strongly marked. The brow and upper part of the countenance were rather of a stern character. His nose and mouth were beautifully formed. The upper lip was very short. The teeth were indifferent, but were little shown in speaking. His smile possessed uncommon sweetness, and is stated to have been irresistible. The complexion was a clear olive, otherwise in general colourless. The prevailing character of his countenance was grave, even to melancholy, but without any signs of severity or violence. After death, the placidity and dignity of expression which continued to occupy the features, rendered them eminently beautiful, and the admiration of all who looked on them.

Such was Napoleon's exterior. His personal and private character was decidedly amiable, excepting in one particular. His temper, when he received, or thought he received, provocation, especially if of a personal character, was warm and vindictive. He was, however, placable in the case even of his enemies, providing that they submitted to his mercy; but he had not that species of generosity which respects the sincerity of a manly and fair opponent. On the other hand, no one was a more liberal rewarder of the attachment of his friends. He was an excellent husband, a kind relation, and, unless when State policy intervened, a most affectionate brother. General Gourgaud, whose communications were not in every case to Napoleon's advantage, states him to have been the best of masters, laboring to assist all his domestics wherever it lay in his

power, giving them the highest credit for such talents as they actually possessed, and imputing, in some instances, good qualities to such as had them not.

There was gentleness, and even sensibility in his character. He was affected when he rode over the fields of battle, which his ambition had strewn with the dead and the dying, seemed not only desirous to relieve the victims, issuing for that purpose directions which too often were not, and could not be obeyed, but subject to the influence of that more acute and imaginative species of sympathy which is termed sensibility. He mentions a circumstance which indicates a deep sense of feeling. As he passed over a field of battle in Italy, he saw a houseless dog lying on the body of his slain master. The creature came towards them, then returned to the dead body, moaned over it pitifully, and seemed to ask their assistance. "Whether it were the feeling of the moment," continued Napoleon, "the scene, the hour, or the circumstance itself, I was never so deeply affected by any thing which I have seen upon a field of battle. That man, I thought, has perhaps had a house, friends, comrades, and here he lies deserted by every one but his dog. How mysterious are the impressions to which we are subject! I was in the habit, without emotion, of ordering battles which must decide the fate of a campaign, and could look with a dry eye on the execution of manœuvres which must be attended with much loss, and here I was moved—nay, painfully affected, by the cries and the grief of a dog. It is certain that at that moment I would have been more accessible to a suppliant enemy, and could better understand the conduct of Archilles in restoring the body of Hector to the tears of Priam." The anecdote at once shows that Napoleon possessed a heart amenable to humane feelings, and that they were usually in total subjection to the stern precepts of military stoicism. It was his common and expressive phrase, that the heart of a politician should be in his head, but his feelings sometimes surprised him in a gentler mood.

From one end of Napoleon's works to the other, he has scarcely allowed himself to be guilty of a single fault or a single folly, excepting of that kind, which arising from an over confidence and generosity, men secretly claim as merits, while they affect to give them up as matters of censure. If we credit his own word we must believe him to have been a faultless and impeccable being; or else one that told his own story with a total disregard to truth and candor, where his own reputation was concerned.

The faults of Bonaparte, we conclude as we commenced, were rather those of the sovereign and politician than of the individual. Wisely it is written, that if we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us. It was the inordinate force of ambition which made him the scourge of Europe; it was his efforts to disguise that selfish principle, that made him combine fraud with force, and establish a regular system for deceiving those whom he could not subdue. Had his natural disposition been coldly cruel, like that of Octavius, or had he given way to the warmth of his temper, like other despots, his private history, as well as that of his campaigns, must have been written in letters of blood. If, instead of asserting, that he never committed a crime, he had limited his self-culogy to asserting that in attaining and wielding supreme power, he had resisted the temptation to commit many, he could not have been contradicted; and this is no small praise.

His system of government was false in the extreme. It comprehended the slavery of France, and the subjugation of the world. But to the former he did much to requite them for the jewel of which he robbed them. He gave them a regular government, schools, institutions, courts of justice, and a code of laws. In Italy, his rule was equally speedily and beneficial. The good effects which arose to other countries from his reign and character, begin also to be felt, though unquestionably they were not of the kind which he intended to produce. His invasions tending to reconcile the discord which existed in many states between the governor and the governed, by teaching them to unite together against a common enemy, have

tended to loosen the feudal yoke, enlightened the mind both of prince and people, and lead to many admirable results, which will not be the less durably advantageous, that they have arisen and are arising slowly, and without contest.

In bidding adieu to the subject of Napoleon, we are called upon to observe that he was a man tried in the two extremities of the most exalted power and the most ineffable calamity; and if he occasionally appeared presumptuous when surrounded by the armed force of half a world, or unreasonably querulous when imprisoned within the narrow limits of St. Helena, it is scarce within the capacity of those whose steps have never led them beyond the middle path of life, to estimate either the strength of the temptations to which he yielded, or the force of mind which he opposed to those which he was able to resist.

THE WILD TURKEY.

The following extract is from a notice of Bonaparte's Ornithology, contained in the 35th No. of the North American Review:

The author dwells at much length on the description of the Wild Turkey. He asserts manfully the original claim of America to this bird. The first certain account of it, he says, was written in 1525, by Oviedo, in his History of the West Indies. It was sent from Mexico to Spain, in the early part of the sixteenth century, and thence to England, about the year 1524. By degrees it spread over Europe, and within a century was introduced in Asia, Africa, and the European colonies. The origin of the English name, *Turkey*, as applied to this bird, is a little singular. It was first brought to England at a time when it was customary to denote articles of luxury from foreign countries by this appellation, and as this bird was a delicacy of novel and rare occurrence, it took the same name. This error was perpetuated from the circumstance of its being supposed to come through Spain, from Asia or Africa. Some naturalists represented it as having been known to the ancients, but they confounded it with the Guinea Fowl. The Turkey is in fact indigenous to America, and was a stranger to the old world till after the discoveries of Columbus. Mr. Bonaparte has given a list of twenty-seven names by which it has been called among different tribes of Indians. From the author's full description of this bird, we shall select two or three paragraphs, in which are exhibited some of its habits:

"When about to cross the river, they select the highest eminences, that their flight may be the more certain; and here they sometimes remain for a day or more, as if for the purpose of consultation or to be duly prepared for so hazardous a voyage. During this time the males gobble obstreperously, and strut with extraordinary importance, as if they would animate their companions, and inspire them with the utmost degree of hardihood; the females and young also assume much of the pompous air of the males, the former spreading their tails and moving silently around. At length the assembled multitude mount the tops of the highest trees, whence at a signal note from a leader, the whole together wing their way toward the opposite shore. All the old and fat ones cross without difficulty, even when the river exceeds a mile in width; but the young, meagre, and weak, frequently fall short of the desired landing and are forced to swim for their lives. This they do dexterously enough, spreading their tails for support closing their wings to their body, stretching their necks forward, and striking out quickly with their legs. If in thus endeavoring to gain the land, they approach an elevated or inaccessible bank, their exertions are remitted, they resign themselves to the stream for a short time, in order to gain strength, and then with one violent effort escape from the water. But in this attempt all are not successful; some of the weaker, as they cannot rise sufficiently high in air to clear the bank, fall again and again into the water, and thus miserably perish. Immediately after these birds have succeeded in crossing a river, they for some time ramble about without any unanimity of purpose, and a great many are destroyed by the hunters, although they are then least valuable.

"These birds are guardians of each other, and the first who sees a hawk or eagle gives a note of alarm, on which all within hearing lie close to the ground. As they usually roost in flocks, perched on the naked branches

of trees, they are easily discovered by the large owls, and when attacked by these prowling birds, often escape by a somewhat remarkable manoeuvre. The owl sails around the spot to select his prey; but, notwithstanding the almost inaudible action of his pinions, the quick ear of one of the slumberers perceives the danger which is immediately announced to the whole party by a *chuck*; thus alarmed, they rise on their legs, and watch the motions of the owl, who, darting like an arrow, would inevitably secure the individual at which he aimed, did not the latter suddenly drop his head, squat, and spread his tail over his back; the owl then glances over without inflicting any injury, at the very instant the turkey suffers himself to fall headlong toward the earth, where he is secure from his dreaded enemy."

OSTRICHES.

The Boston Traveller mentions that three live ostriches were brought to that city by a brig from the Cape de Verdes. The captain procured them from a caravan of animals. The Traveller says, that, the largest, only eight months old, in a natural posture, is nine feet high, the others are younger and smaller, but seem growing very rapidly. They swallow bones, broken stones, iron nails, &c. with avidity, and the gastric fluid of the stomach possesses the peculiar property of dissolving them in a little time! The plumage is at present rather disordered, as they plucked each other's feathers on the passage. This bird has but two toes on the fore leg, and the leg is larger than a man's arm, it is a great curiosity of itself. Its eye is large and variant, and what is remarkable, appears entirely destitute of attachment to its own species, or those who have them in charge. The natives sometimes ride them, and though their wings are too small for flying, their speed over deserts of their own native country is greater than the fleetest Arabian horse."

Remarkable Description of St. Paul's person.

How little stress is to be laid on external appearance! This prince of Apostles seems to hint, concerning himself, that his bodily presence was not calculated to command respect at first sight: 2 Cor. x. 10. S. Chrysostom terms him, "a little man, about three cubits (or four feet and a half) in height."

Lucian, or whoever is the author of the *Philopatris*, is supposed to have had St. Paul in view, where he introduces: "A Galatian" (for so the Christians were contemptuously styled,) "rather bald-headed, with an aquiline nose, who travelled through the air into the third heaven."

But, of all other writers, Nicephorus Callis has given us the most circumstantial account of St. Paul's person: "St. Paul was small of stature, stooping, and rather inclined to crookedness: pale faced, of an elderly look, bald on the head. His eyes lively, keen, and cheerful: shaded, in part, by his eyebrows, which hung a little over. His nose, rather long, and not ungracefully bent. His beard, pretty thick of hair, and of a sufficient length; and, like his locks, interpersed with grey."

God has given us four books—the book of *grace*; the book of *nature*; the book of the *world*; and the book of *providence*. If every occurrence is a leaf in one of these books: it does not become us to be negligent in the use of any of them.

MAXIMS.

Who is wise? He that learns from every one.

Who is powerful? He that governs his passions.

Who is rich? He that is content.

True delicacy, as true generosity, is more wounded by an offence from itself than to itself.

People never speak ill of themselves except when they believe they shall be contradicted.

Do not accustom yourself to swear—there are words enough in the English language sufficiently expressive of all your passions.

Three properties are essentially requisite to the attainment of wisdom—nature, learning and experience.

INTERNAL EVIDENCE.

A man of subtle reasoning asked A peasant if he knew Where was the internal evidence That proved his Bible true? The terms of disputation art Had never reached his ear; He laid his hand upon his heart, And only answered, *Here!*